

visited on July 15th, we observed a large Diver, which was thought to belong to this species. The difference in the size of this bird and two Black-throated Divers swimming near it at the same time was remarkable. Its bill was certainly black, and therefore the bird could not have been *C. adamsi*. Pleske says that Middendorff shot a specimen of *C. glacialis* near the mouth of the Kola Fjord, in September 1840.

COLYMBUS ARCTICUS.

COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS.

The Black-throated and Red-throated Divers were perhaps equally common on the small lakes from Kandalax to Ekaterina. A Red-throated Diver shot near Ekaterina from fresh eggs on August 1st proved to be a male, and although we hid up near the nest for several hours in the hope of getting the mate, she never came back to the nest, and only once flew anywhere near us.

[Pleske records a few examples of *Podiceps griseigena* from near Kandalax.]

XXVIII.—*On further Collections of British-East-African Birds.* By SYDNEY L. HINDE, M.D. *With Notes by R. BOWDLER SHARPE, LL.D.*

SINCE my return to British East Africa I have been stationed in Masailand, either at N'gong, or Nairobi, or out on the neighbouring plains. In these localities I have met with examples of a few species to be added to my former list of the birds of Machako's (*cf.* *Ibis*, 1898, p. 576).

The neighbourhood of N'gongo Bagas is hilly, dense bush and open grassland alternating. The station is about 6000 feet above the sea-level. The Athi river, where some of the birds were obtained, crosses a bare plain, and the nearest bush-country or forest is about 20 miles away; patches of mimosa and occasional fig-trees and rank grass grow on the river-banks.

1. PERISSORNIS CARUNCULATUS (Vieill.).

Dilophus carunculatus Hinde, *Ibis*, 1898, p. 576.

Perissornis carunculatus Oberh. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1899, p. 216.

a, ♂ juv. N'gong, Masailand, Nov. 28, 1898.—Bare skin round the eye greenish yellow.

[Mr. Oberholser has pointed out (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1899, p. 216) that the generic name *Dilophus* of Vicillot (1816) is preoccupied in Diptera. It seems to me a great pity that this well-known name should be overthrown, but I see no reason to dispute the accuracy of Mr. Oberholser's conclusions.—R. B. S.]

2. ORIOLUS ROLLETI Salvad.

Oriolus larvatus (nec Licht.); Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 213.

a, ♀ ad. N'gong, Dec. 10, 1898.

b, c, ♂ ♀ ad. Athi river, Sept. 15, 1899.

When the wild figs are ripe, dozens of these birds may be seen in a single tree, consorting with *Lamprocolius chalybeus* and *Oriolus galbula*.

3. ORIOLUS GALBULA Linn.

Oriolus galbula Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 191 (1877).

a, ♂ juv. N'gong, Dec. 1, 1898.

b, ♂ juv. Nairobi, June 1, 1899.

4. PYROMELANA XANTHOMELANA (Rüpp.); Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 248.

Nos. 130, 131, ♂ juv. N'gong, Sept. 20, 1898.

Shot out of a flock.

5. HETERHYPHANTES REICHENOWI (Fischer); Hinde, Ibis, 1898, p. 578.

a, b, ♀ ad. et ♂ juv. N'gong, Sept. 28, 1898.

This species breeds in October and May.

6. HYPHANTORNIS SPEKEI Heugl.; Hinde, Ibis, 1898, p. 578.

No. 163, ♀ ad. Athi river, Sept. 7, 1899.

A very common bird on the Moa and Lemoyo hills, where it breeds.

7. *PASSER RUFICINCTUS* Fischer & Reichen.; Hinde, Ibis, 1898, p. 578.

a, ♂ ad. N'gong, Dec. 18, 1898.

b, ad. N'gong, Jan. 1899.

The habits of this species are similar to those of the European House-Sparrow.

8. *SERINUS AFFINIS* (Reichen.); Sharpe, Ibis, 1899, p. 620.

Crithagra striolata affinis Reichen. Auk, xiv. p. 157.

a, ♀ ad. N'gong, Nov. 12, 1898.

No. 146, ♀ ad. N'gong, Jan. 18, 1899.

Very common in this district.

9. *MIRAFRA AFRICANA* Smith; Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 260.

a, *b*, ♂ ad. Machako's, Aug. 1898.

Very common in the open grass-country.

10. *PYRRHULAUDA LEUCOPARIA* (Fischer & Reichenow, J. f. O. 1884, p. 55); Hinde, Ibis, 1898, p. 579.

a, *b*, ♂ ad. Machako's, June 5, 1898.

c, ♀ juv. „ Aug. 6, 1898.

d, *e*, ♀ ad. Athi river, Sept. 12, 1899.

Seen in large flocks at dusk on old camp-grounds, roads, or grassy plains.

[The young bird is brown, like the adult female, but is mottled with ashy margins to the feathers, as in the Larks of the genus *Alda*; these margins are very distinct on the wing-coverts, and the edges of the primaries and tail-feathers are decidedly rufous. The feathers of the chest and flanks are mottled with dusky sub-terminal spots.—R. B. S.]

11. *MOTACILLA CAMPESTRIS* Pall.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 510, pl. vi. figs. 1, 2 (1885).

a, ♀ ad. N'gong, Jan. 12, 1899.

12. *ANTHUS RUFULUS* (Vieill.); Hinde, Ibis, 1898, p. 579.

a, ♂ ad. Machako's.

Common in the native gardens on the lower parts of the hill-sides.

13. *PARUS ALBIVENTRIS* Shelley; Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 595.

a, *b*, 155, ♂ ♀ ad. Athi river, Sept. 7, 1899.

Common in the neighbourhood of swamps and river-beds where there is some timber, such as mimosa, in proximity to the water. Breeds in April and November.

14. *NECTARINIA KILIMENSIS* Shelley ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 591.

a, ♂ ad. N'gong, Masailand, Dec. 10, 1898.

b, ♂ ad. „ „ Dec. 10, 1898.

c, ♀ ad. „ „

A common bird in the hill-country where the jungle is thick.

15. *CINNYRIS FALKENSTEINI* Fischer & Reichen. ; Hinde, t. c. p. 580.

No. 151, ♂ ad. Athi river, Sept. 7, 1899.

Occasional specimens of this species may be seen wherever there is low scrub in Ukambani, but it is particularly fond of mimosa-trees. It is not so common as *Cinnyris equatorialis*.

[Professor Reichenow has recently (Orn. M.B. vii. pp. 170, 171) given a review of the species belonging to the *C. venusta* group.

He points out that the true *C. venusta* from Senegambia is distinguished by its whitish-yellow belly and by the coppery gloss on the upper surface.

The true *C. affinis*, from Abyssinia, has the belly clear yellow, and has a green upper surface, on which, however, I can detect a slight shade of bronze, and even on one or two feathers a sub-terminal gloss of steel-blue.

Prof. Reichenow says that a male from Teita agrees entirely with Abyssinian specimens. I notice that on the throat there is more of a coppery-green shade than there is in specimens from more southern localities, where the gloss tends towards steel-blue or purplish blue.

A second race, *C. stierlingi*, is described by Prof. Reichenow from Uhehe, and is said to have the belly a little darker than in typical *C. affinis*, with the green of the upper surface somewhat blending into blue.

Cinnyris niassæ is another race, with the belly a little darker than in typical *C. affinis*, the upper surface pure

green, and the wings somewhat shorter and bill perceptibly longer. I have males before me from Nyasaland, and find that the difference in the length of the bill is infinitesimal, but the belly is decidedly of a deeper yellow than in true *C. affinis*, while the throat does not show the green of that species; there is also much more purple on the forehead in the Nyasaland bird. This race seems to have a much darker and more olive-coloured female.

Cinnyris angolensis is another race described by Prof. Reichenow from Angola, in which the belly is said to be a little darker than in *C. affinis*, with the upper surface pure green and with shorter wings and tail.

Cinnyris cyanescens is described by Prof. Reichenow as a new species from Zanzibar and Mpapwa. The belly is yellow, the upper surface with a blue-green gloss, the edges of the feathers in part inclining to violet-blue. A specimen in the Jackson collection from Ukambani appears to belong to this race, which is with difficulty to be separated from some of the Nyasaland specimens (*C. niassæ*), but the bill is decidedly smaller. How does *C. cyanescens* differ from *C. stierlingi*?

C. falkensteini has the middle of the belly orange-yellow and the pectoral tufts orange-red, the upper surface glossed with bluish green, but in general effect not so blue as in *C. cyanescens*. The habitat is given as Naivasha, Loita, Kilimanjaro, and Sotik.

Lastly, Prof. Reichenow describes a new species from Karagwe as *C. igneiventris*, with the upper surface as in *C. falkensteini*, but with the middle of the belly orange-red and the pectoral tufts scarlet. I am unable to judge of the specific value of this last race, as I have no specimens from Karagwe before me. Of *C. falkensteini* I have examined adult males from Kilimanjaro, Machako's, Athi river, Lake Naivasha, Elgon, Sotik, and Naudi. There are considerable differences: some specimens from Kilimanjaro have the belly entirely yellow, and are scarcely distinguishable from *C. niassæ*, while other specimens have deep orange abdomens. The green or blue gloss of the upper surface varies

in individuals from the same locality, and the age of the feather seems to me to have something to do with this condition of the plumage.—R. B. S.]

16. *CINNYRIS ÆQUATORIALIS* Reichen. Orn. M.B. vii. p. 171 (1899).

Cinnyris acik (nec Antin.) ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 592.

a, ♂ ad. Athi river, Aug. 5, 1899.

b, c, 148, 154, ♂ ad. et imm. Athi river, Sept. 7, 1899.

[This race of *C. acik*, which has recently been described by Prof. Reichenow, seems to me to be easily distinguishable by its larger size.—R. B. S.]

17. *PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS* (Linn.) ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1892, p. 152.

a, ♀ ad. N'gong, Masailand, Dec. 18, 1898.

18 *EUPRINODES HILDEGARDE* Sharpe.

Euprinodes hildegardæ, Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. x. p. xxviii (1899).

Nos. 160, 164, ♂ ♀. Athi river, Sept. 7, 1899.

These specimens were shot on the edge of a little swamp close to my camp on the Athi river. During six weeks spent in this neighbourhood I saw only one other specimen, which unfortunately I failed to pick up when it fell into the river.

[The pair of birds obtained by Dr. Hinde appear to me to belong to a new species of *Euprinodes*, which I have proposed to call, after Mrs. Hinde, *Euprinodes hildegardæ*. It may be characterized as follows :—

E. similis E. schistaceo Cass. (cf. Sharpe, Cat. B. vii. p. 142), sed rectricibus externis tantùm albo marginatis nec omninò albis, pectore pallidè cervino, distinguendus. Long. tot. 4·0 poll., culm. 0·4, alæ 1·8, caudæ 1·75, tarsi 0·6.

So far as I can judge, the nearest ally to this species is the West-African *Euprinodes schistaceus* of Cassin from Gaboon, of which I have never seen an example. It is of a dark ashy grey above, with the lores and underparts of a pale isabelline-buff tint, the throat somewhat whiter. The tail-feathers are blackish brown, the outermost being the shortest and having the tip and the whole outer web white; the

penultimate feather has the tip white, as well as a narrow edging to the outer web; the third feather has simply a white spot at the tip.—R. B. S.]

19. *CISTICOLA SUBRUFICAPILLA* (Smith).

No 157, ♂. Athi river, Sept. 15, 1899.

This species lives in the long grass or low scrub on the plains. It is one of the commonest birds in the Ukamba Province and one of the tamest.

[Agrees with a specimen obtained by Mr. F. J. Jackson at Kibwezi.—R. B. S.]

20. *CISTICOLA HINDEI* Sharpe; Hinde, *Ibis*, 1898, p. 580, pl. xii. fig. 2.

a-e, ad. Machako's, May 20, 1898.

f, ad. Machako's, Aug. 4, 1898.

g, ad. Athi river, Aug. 1899.

[The specimen killed in August appears to be in full winter plumage with striped head, while the males procured in May have the uniform crown of the summer plumage.—R. B. S.]

21. *CISTICOLA ERYTHROGENYS* (Rüpp.); Sharpe, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* vii. p. 275 (1883).

a, ♂ ad. Machako's, June 5, 1898.

b-d, ♂ ad. N'gong, Nov. 1898–Jan. 1899.

22. *MYRMECOCICHLA CRYPTOLEUCA* Sharpe, *Ibis*, 1891, p. 445; 1892, p. 163.

a, ♂ ad.; *b, c*, ♀ imm. N'gong, Masailand, Sept. 29, 1898.

[The adult female will probably be indistinguishable from the male. The two specimens sent by Dr. Hinde do not seem to be quite adult, as they have some rusty-brown feathers intermixed with the black plumage, probably evidences of immaturity. This seems to be a totally distinct species from *M. formicivora*, which is altogether a brown bird.—R. B. S.]

23. *CRATEROPUS HYPOLEUCUS* Cab.; Sharpe, *Ibis*, 1892, p. 164.

a, ♀. Athi river, Sept. 18, 1899.

These noisy birds always seem to gather together in numbers of 20 or 30 in a bush. A wounded bird will throw itself on its back and fight with beak and claws like a Hawk.

24. *CAMPICOLA LIVINGSTONEI* Tristr. ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1892, p. 163.

a, ♂ ad. ; *b*, ad. ; *c*, ♀ ad. Machako's, Aug. 1898.

25. *PRATINCOLA AXILLARIS* Shelley ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1892, p. 161.

a, ♂ ad. ; *b*, ♀ ad. ; *c*, ad. N'gong, Dec. 1898 and Jan. 1899.

26. *MELITTOPHAGUS SHARPEI* Hartert, Bull. B. O. C. x. p. xxviii (1899).

Melittophagus cyanostictus Cab. ; Hinde, t. c. p. 583.

a, *b*, ♂ ♀ ad. Athi river, Sept. 10, 1899.

27. *CORYTHORNIS CYANOSTIGMA* (Rüpp.) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvii. p. 163 (1892).

a, *b*, ♂ ♀ ad. Athi river, Aug. 5, 1899.

28. *CAPRIMULGUS FRÆNATUS* Salvad. ; Hartert, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvi. p. 533 (1892).

No. 165, ♂. Athi river, Sept. 16, 1899.

Common in river-beds, ravines, and all places where there is thick cover. This bird rarely perches or sleeps except on the ground.

[Compared with a specimen from Machako's in the Jackson collection and identified by Mr. E. Hartert. In the "key" to the genus *Caprimulgus* (t. c. p. 525) *C. frænatus* and *C. rufigena* are placed among the species which have no rufous collar ; but this is a mistake, which is repeated in the same author's 'Tierreich' (p. 39).—R. B. S.]

29. *TURACUS HARTLAUBI* Fisch. & Reichen. ; Hinde, t. c. p. 581.

a, *b*. Nairobi forest, June 1898.

30. *MELIERAX NIGER* (Bonh. et Vieill.) ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1892, p. 535.

a, ♀ ad. Machako's, July 18, 1898.

31. *POLYBOROIDES TYPICUS* Smith; Shelley, B. Africa, i. p. 153 (1896).

a, ad. N'gong, Oct. 1898.

Shot in the middle of the forest.

32. *SERPENTARIUS SERPENTARIUS* (Miller); Shelley, B. Africa, i. p. 154 (1896).

Very common all over the open plains. Chief food, lizards and grasshoppers.

33. *ANAS SPARSA* Smith; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. i. 216.

a, ad. N'gong, October 1898.

This Duck can be seen on any of the small swamps or rivers in the Ukamba Province after the rains have begun in October till early in January.

34. *IBIS ÆTHIOPICA* (Lath.); Shelley, B. Africa, i. p. 155 (1896).

a. Athi river, Sept. 1899.

A very rare visitor.

35. *BALEARICA PAVONINA* (Linn.); Shelley, B. Africa, i. p. 186 (1896).

Very common on the Nairobi river. Roosts on the bare trees at night in large flocks.

36. *EUPODOTIS KORI* (Burch.); Shelley, B. Africa, i. p. 186 (1896).

a, ad. Athi river, Sept. 1899.

Shot by my wife with a rifle at 250 yards.

37. *OXYECHUS TRICOLLARIS* (V.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxiv. p. 247.

No. 156, ♂ juv. Athi river, Sept. 12, 1899.

This bird arrives in large numbers with the October and April rains, and disappears as soon as the country is dry, though an occasional specimen may be seen on any large swamp or sheet of water all the year round.

38. *TRINGOIDES HYPOLEUCUS* (Linn.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxiv. p. 456 (1896).

No. 11, ♀ ad. Athi river, Sept. 7, 1899.

39. *RALLUS CÆRULESCENS* Gm.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxiii. p. 25 (1894).

a, ♂ ad. N'gong, Masailand, Nov. 30, 1898.

40. *CREX CREX* (Linn.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxiii. p. 82 (1894).

a, ♀ imm. Nairobi, Masailand, June 2, 1899.

I have seen occasional specimens of this species in November and April.

41. *TYMPANISTRIA TYMPANISTRIA* (Temm.); Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxi. p. 504 (1893).

No. 143, ♀. N'gong, Dec. 29, 1898.

[The presence of some rufous secondaries, mottled with black vermiculations, indicates that the specimen is immature, and the forehead and chest are grey, with ochreous margins to the feathers of the latter part.—R. B. S.]

42. *FRANCOLINUS HILDEBRANDTI* Cab.; Sharpe, Ibis, 1892, p. 552.

a, ♂ ad. N'gong, Masailand, Nov. 30, 1898.

This Francolin is of much wider distribution than *F. schuetti*, and, along with *Pternistes infuscatus*, may be found both on the bare plains and in dense forest.

43. *FRANCOLINUS SCHUETTI* Cab.; Ogilvie Grant, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxii. p. 170 (1893).

a, ♀ ad. N'gong, Masailand, Oct. 2, 1898.

Nesting. Bill and feet coral-red. Very common in jungle and in the farms adjacent to forest. I have never seen this species on the open bare plains.

XXIX.—On the Ibises of the Genus *Theristicus*.

By T. SALVADORI, F.M.Z.S.

[Plates IX. & X.]

WHEN Signor Festa and I were working together at the great Ecuadorian collection made by the former, we easily recognized that the specimens of the genus *Theristicus* collected by Festa at Vallevecioso, not far from the paramos